

W. T. Plummer, M. D.,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Hickman and adjoining country. Office at Dr. Carter's old stand.
Office up stairs over Buchanan's store.
nov14

Dr. H. C. Buck,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Hickman and adjoining country. Office at Dr. Carter's old stand.
nov23

Dr. J. N. Outten,
Has Located in Hickman, Ky.
Office in Schum building next door to barber shop.
nov27

FARIS & GOBER,
Physicians and Surgeons.
OFFER their professional services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity. Office in Laclede Block.
Dr. Faris residence corner of Ohio and Wellington streets.
Dr. Faris residence, Monmouth street, 3d door East from Baptist church.
Jan1-17

H. A. & R. T. Tyler,
Attorneys at Law,
HICKMAN KENTUCKY.
WILL ATTEND TO ALL BUSINESS entrusted to their care.
Office—Miller Block.
nov28-78

C. L. RANDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Collector, Real Estate Agent,
HICKMAN, KY.
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted him in Southern Kentucky and Northern Kentucky. Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase and sale of Real Estate.
Jan1-17

W. DIESTELBRINK,
Family Groceries,
No space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.
Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue, East Hickman, Ky.
Jan25

A. M. DEBOW & CO.,
(At the Old Benny Stand.)
KIDS all kinds of staple and fancy GROCERIES,
and Confectioneries. Will be pleased to see their old customers, and will both suit them in price and quality. Call and see us. "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Won't be underdressed.
Jan17

W. L. McCUTCHEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
Hickman, Kentucky.
Keeps on hand a general stock of all kinds of Groceries,
at lowest cash prices.
July28-78

Boot and Shoemakers.
Fritz Schrodner,
FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
SHOP—North West corner of Moscow and Troy Avenues, East Hickman, Ky.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
may9

H. F. Fetho,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.
Ladies and Gents' boots and shoes made to order, and in the latest fashion. Invaluable patches put on, which last longer than when sewed. All I ask is a trial. Shop—next door to City Barber Shop.
Feb7-79

JOHN G. GRIFFIN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Over Holcomb's Drug Store, has just received the latest New York and London fashions. Also, a fine lot of samples of French and American goods.
may7

J. W. CORMAN & CO.,
STOVES & TINWARE.
Headquarters for all kinds of Job Work and Repairing. Good workmen employed, and the best of material used.
July11

WEIMER'S
Beer and Billiard Saloon.
RESPECT, OYSTERS, BOLOGNE SAUCES, Sardines, Fruit, Candy, Nuts, Cheese, Crackers, etc., specialties. The best of Cigars and Tobacco.
nov15-78

WARNER & BRADHAM'S
RESTAURANT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS, ONLY 25c.
Oysters and all kinds of Confectioneries always to be had.
d2078

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS
HICKMAN, KY.
B. C. Ramage,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.
HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work.
Orders from the country promptly filled.
may26

Educational Department.

The Graves county Teachers Institute meets at Mayfield, August 20th. Graves is a large county and usually has a good institute. I have no doubt it would pay our teachers to attend.

Good Water.

Now is the time to dig cisterns. Are your school houses furnished with good pure water? If not, you would do well to have a cistern dug before winter. Show your patrons that the boys soon lose time enough carrying water to pay for two cisterns. Convince them that good pure water is as indispensable to school work as it is to cooking; that it is their interest to dig a cistern, and the work will soon be done. But if you spend your vacation in hunting, fishing, visiting friends, &c., you may expect to find no cistern at your school house when you return to your school work. Come teachers, don't throw all the blame on the people, and always complain that there is a lack of school interest in your district. The people have been troubled with book agents, machine agents, patent medicine agents, lightning rod agents, and so many different kinds of men asking for money, that they have been compelled to be cautious, and some of them have learned to say no to everything and everybody. But the majority of the people will listen to reason, if you talk to them earnestly and sensibly.

School Furniture.

Can our school officers do nothing to improve the school furniture in our county? How many school houses in the county have patent seats and desks? How many are furnished with globes, maps and charts? Why are our school houses so poorly furnished? I know the answer usually given to these questions is: "Apathy on the part of the parents." But is there not apathy some where else? Are not the school officers as much to blame in this matter as the patrons? Do our teachers point themselves as to the best method of improving the school furniture? Do they ever put themselves to any trouble or expense to visit a house that is furnished? Do they find out the cost of school furniture? Do they post the patrons of the school in these matters? Do our trustees and commissioners visit the schools, examine the furniture and show the patrons the importance of having the houses well furnished? Fulton county boasts of her fine timber. We begin to feel proud of her manufactures. Has any school officer ever proposed the manufacture of school furniture to our farmers? District No. 10 sent to Cincinnati for desks. Nearly one hundred dollars were sent out of the county for one district. Suppose the school officers of the county convince the people of two districts that it is their interest to furnish the children with comfortable seats and desks. Would this be any inducement for our factories to engage in desk making? After beginning the business, why may not Hickman ship school furniture to other points? Can we make seats and desks as cheap as Cincinnati? We might offer other suggestions, but a hint to the wise is sufficient. If I cannot convince teachers and school officers that it is their interest to look after school furniture, perhaps I may convince our furniture men that it will pay them.

A Model Confession.

Several years ago, in a Western town, a young lawyer, a member of a large church, got drunk. The brethren said he must confess; he demurred. He knew the members to be good people, but they had their little faults, such as driving sharp bargains, screwing the laborer down to low wages, loaning money at illegal rates, misrepresenting articles they had for sale, etc. But they were good people, and pressed the lawyer to come before the church meeting and own up his sin of taking a glass too much, for they were temperance people, and they would not permit a man to come into their midst who had been guilty of such a confession. The lawyer, finally, went to the confession, found a large gathering of brethren and sisters, whose heads rose and whose eyes glistened with pure delight as the lawyer began his confession. "If I confess," he said, "that I never took ten per cent. for money." On that confession down went a brother's head with a groan. "I never turned a poor man from my porch who needed food and shelter." Down went another head. "I confess that I never sold skim milk cheese for a new one." Whereupon a good sister shrieked for mercy. "I confess that I have not been Pharisaical and self righteous, and have not sought to injure or persecute those who have honest opinions, but I have been a hypocrite, and I do not lie, and that I have not used religion as a cloak," when down went several other heads, and among them the heads of the very ones who were so anxious that he should confess. "But," concluded the sinner, "I have been drunk, and am very sorry for it." Whereupon the meeting quailed in dismay.

They Never Read.

The per centage of voters who never read or inform themselves on public questions, is not only astonishing, but absolutely discouraging to the friends of popular suffrage. One might think that here in Kentucky, where nearly every county has a county paper, and where daily papers are so common, that the understanding of every voter might be reached to some extent either by the press or public orators, on any and every public question; but such, we confess, is a lamentable mistake. There are in Kentucky over 400,000 qualified voters, and we doubt if more than 200,000 of them are ever reached on any given question through all the efforts of the press or public orators. This is astonishing, but it is true. Such an election as that for the call of a Constitutional Convention in Kentucky illustrates the fact. Intelligent men, well-informed men, voted "for" and "against" the proposition; but the large number of people in the State who, on the day of the election, knew absolutely nothing of the call, and had never heard of any such election, was almost beyond belief. And this in the face of the fact that every newspaper in the State was week by week, and day by day, preaching in favor of it—both the great political parties had approved it—and all the candidates and orators were advocating it. This is a fact which those who boast of our culture and intelligence should well think of.

Under Republican Patronage.

The Senatorial race and the result of Mr. George's election is not without an ideal joy to many an old Democrat as well as to the younger brethren; not that Dr. A. J. Watson is winning in Democracy, but all the elements opposed to Democracy, except at a few precincts of the county, are choosing solidly for the Republican and Greenback candidates. Watson or more properly placed would be against Hon. Henry George. We are glad, however, that their earnest efforts are crowned with decisive and glorious defeat. Although his majority is small it is the brightest plume that has been placed upon the brow of any Democrat in this Senatorial District, for Mr. George made a most Democratic race not even the Republicans, although no candidate was in the field upon that ticket. Dr. Watson made a very Democratic canvass, and upon these facts did the Republicans and Greenbacks base their reason for supporting Dr. Watson.

DISGRACED TENNESSEE.

Consolidated Form of Government Strengthened.

The people of Tennessee have by an overwhelming vote defeated the proposition to compromise the State debt at fifty cents on the dollar. The leading public men of that State acknowledge the justice and legality of twenty-four million dollars indebtedness. The holders of the bonds propose to let the State pay it by giving new bonds for twelve millions (just half) bearing interest at four per cent., and by this very large vote the people refuse this very liberal proposition.

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The Cabinet.

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How Printing Paper is Made.

In the village of Rook City, Falls Saratoga County, N. Y., is the mill of Messrs. C. Kilmer & Son, manufacturers of whiteprinting paper for forty years, and who for the first twenty nine years have supplied the N. Y. Sun with a large part of its printing paper. The mill is romantically situated on the banks of the Kayaderoscras River, a small stream which flows over natural rocks falls that the village derives its name.

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Help, But Don't Under.

A country editor closes his "farewell speech" upon retiring from the tripod as follows: "I regret that the management, a country paper needs a steady, and cannot afford to have enemies. Don't get mad if something fails to suit you, and stop your patronage. Don't prattle all over the village about the shortcomings of the editor—co-operate with him and encourage him. Help him to get news, and see that he has his share of your money to do business with. Don't surround his office and steal his time. Don't give him too much of your money. He knows more about his business, probably than you do. Help, but don't under. Finally, again, goodbye."

Gander's Affection for a Man.

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The outcome of the experiment soon to be tried, of establishing a Jewish colony in the West, for the purpose of cultivating some portion of the Israeli community in the pursuit of agriculture, will be awaited with very great interest. This race lived by agriculture in the olden time, and only became exclusively identified with commerce and financial pursuits when forced into them by the tyrannical laws of Christendom. Shut out from other departments of enterprise and public activity they had nothing but money-getting to live for, and many a century ago, by the process of natural selection they became the most successful money getters in the world. With money gradually came power and the acquisition of political rights. They are now on a footing with other nationalities, and religiousists in most civilized countries, and it remains to be seen whether their race solidarity, which has remained perfect for centuries under the frosts of adversity, will long survive the relaxing and distracting effect of the hot sun of prosperity.

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The National Board of Health.

The question whether the National Board of Health is not a useless institution is being discussed in Washington. It seems like a fifth wheel in a wagon. So far they have accomplished nothing but issue bulletins and circulars, and keep twenty or thirty doctors running about the country at \$10 each a day and expenses. Not one good result has as yet been reached. No new method of fighting the fever has been attained.

The Board owes its existence to the foolish notion that a lot of doctors in Washington could deal with the fever better than the local authorities. It is a question if the "Board," with its numerous doctors running about the country, and its half million of dollars, will be the means of curing or preventing a single case of yellow fever. The whole thing is a humbug, an expensive attachment to the Federal Government, which already has too many for the good of tax payers.—[Ex.]

Gen. B. F. Butler is formally in the field as a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. It is whispered that Butler will run in the interest of General Grant.

In Carter and Elliott counties the Republicans, sure of defeat, withdrew their candidate for the Legislature, and combining on the Greenback candidate, Frank Prater, elected him.

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I rejoice to say that I am a farmer. Although young yet, I find I can keep up with my neighbors. I have always lived upon a farm; my father is a good farmer, and he has a nice little workshop, in which I first learned the use of tools. I can mend a plough, wagon, sleigh or an ox chain, sharpen and temper a scythe, make a gate and have it, mend harness, shoes, shoes and tin pans, repair and clean a clock and watch, and on a pinch can wash, iron and darn stockings. My apprenticeship was served in my father's farm shop on rainy days, where I spent my idle time instead of resorting to the village. The training has given me a love for home with skill and ingenuity to keep things neat and in repair, and to make home attractive to myself and family.

Help, But Don't Under.

A country editor closes his "farewell speech" upon retiring from the tripod as follows: "I regret that the management, a country paper needs a steady, and cannot afford to have enemies. Don't get mad if something fails to suit you, and stop your patronage. Don't prattle all over the village about the shortcomings of the editor—co-operate with him and encourage him. Help him to get news, and see that he has his share of your money to do business with. Don't surround his office and steal his time. Don't give him too much of your money. He knows more about his business, probably than you do. Help, but don't under. Finally, again, goodbye."

Gander's Affection for a Man.

About ten years since J. M. Bennett was, by legal process declared to be a lunatic, but being harmless and inoffensive, was not sent to the asylum took up with him, and he remained wherever he went. In Bonnet's rambles through the woods or about the neighborhood this faithful body-guard always attended him, walking just a few feet in front of him, as if to ward off all attacks upon him, and hissing at dogs or any animal they chanced to meet. Whenever the old man would stop to rest or lie down the gander would sit down near by, and remain until the old man left. While walking along the road, if Bonnet found a grain of corn, or anything that the gander could eat, he would pick it up and put it into his pocket until he rested, when he would give it to his companion. Whenever the old man went into the house the gander would seem to be wild, and would make such a terrible noise that the attendants were obliged to let him in. Just as soon as the fowl saw his companion it would become perfectly quiet. A short time ago it became troublesome at night trying to get into the house where its master was, that they let it up and put it into his pocket until he rested, when he would give it to his companion.

Cholera in the English Army.

Later details have been received from Calcutta respecting the fearful mortality among the British from cholera. The disease broke out in its most virulent form and raged without intermission for several days, and the medical staff found itself quite inadequate to cope with it. In some instances the progress was so rapid that the soldiers died before the surgeon could reach them. Men and others were alike attacked, and alike perished, although some of the officers recovered, while no private soldier who was taken with the disease in a virulent form survived. This was attributed to the greater hardships endured by the privates during the campaign, which had so enfeebled their constitutions as to make them fall easy victims to the pestilence.

Jews as Farmers.

The outcome of the experiment soon to be tried, of establishing a Jewish colony in the West, for the purpose of cultivating some portion of the Israeli community in the pursuit of agriculture, will be awaited with very great interest. This race lived by agriculture in the olden time, and only became exclusively identified with commerce and financial pursuits when forced into them by the tyrannical laws of Christendom. Shut out from other departments of enterprise and public activity they had nothing but money-getting to live for, and many a century ago, by the process of natural selection they became the most successful money getters in the world. With money gradually came power and the acquisition of political rights. They are now on a footing with other nationalities, and religiousists in most civilized countries, and it remains to be seen whether their race solidarity, which has remained perfect for centuries under the frosts of adversity, will long survive the relaxing and distracting effect of the hot sun of prosperity.

A New Idea.

The editor of the Southern Planter says: "The other day we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information as to ascertaining the age of a horse after it has passed its sixth year, which was quite new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes in the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, thirteen. Add

